

Fred O. Foster, Seville.
 Charles M. Sauder, Smithville.
 M. Margaret Searl, South Webster.
 Elmer E. Weaver, Sugarcreek.
 Oral H. Hilborn, Tiro.
 Raymond M. Swank, Trotwood.
 Karl H. Hale, Upper Sandusky.
 Ralph L. Stamm, Versailles.
 George P. Ewing, Vinton.
 George W. Hassenier, Wapakoneta.
 Robert D. Fisher, Warrensville.
 Dora A. Kramer, West Alexandria.
 Elva L. Gauch, West Manchester.
 John A. Gatchell, Wharton.
 Edward T. Siddens, Winchester.

TENNESSEE

Berry L. Morgan, Dayton.
 Edgar H. Miller, Jellico.
 Lee R. Griffiths, Philadelphia.

VERMONT

Mabel W. Roberts, East Poultney.
 Ralph Gaul, North Bennington.
 Earl R. Sheldon, Rupert.
 Jessie E. Dyer, Salisbury.
 George E. Carpenter, Waterbury.

UTAH

Wallace L. Holst, Brigham.
 James C. Hill, Elsinore.
 Will C. Barton, Garfield.
 John H. Hall, Hurricane.
 Alta A. Dayton, Magna.
 Henry C. Jacobs, Mount Pleasant.
 George G. Rosevear, Park City.
 Porter A. Clark, Parowan.
 Mary Cooper, Pleasant Grove.

WEST VIRGINIA

Enoch L. Ellison, Beckley.
 John K. Quick, Cedar Grove.
 Stewart S. Stepp, Chattaroy.
 Levi Gay, Eccles.
 James T. Jarrell, Edwight.
 Harison G. Vicars, Fort Gay.
 Harry O. Lockman, Helen.
 James G. Meadows, Hinton.
 Crafton S. Stidger, Littleton.
 Ethel M. Zimmerman, McMechen.
 Cecil H. Kirby, Minden.
 Godfrey B. Beebout, New Cumberland.
 Thomas C. Scott, Philippi.
 George A. Brooks, Pineville.
 Thomas C. Bond, Powellton.
 Joseph D. Brown, Renick.
 Rex Michael, Rivesville.
 Ira W. Folden, Ronceverte.
 Sylvester V. Riggs, St. Marys.
 Emmett W. Williams, Stotesbury.
 George L. Wilcoxon, Tams.
 William H. Snedegar, Ward.
 Willard E. Hatfield, Williamson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1932

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

As selected servants of all the people, Heavenly Father, may we do with our might the work which has been given us to do, advancing step by step in the rugged pathway of duty, strong in purpose, resolutely fulfilled. We ask Thee to give us strength among men; may we cheer them, encourage them, to help them and give wisdom to those who lack it. Exalt all nations; make the weak strong and keep the strong

from impetuous pride and domination, and show forth those signs and tokens that shall give hope to all men. O Thou who art the great Life Giver, give spiritual life to us, and may we discern more than thought can find and more than language can express. Bless us with that hope and faith which overcome and bring out of life all things sweet and pleasant. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

THE GOLD STANDARD

Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the gold standard.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this country, like a mighty giant arising groggy and unsteady from the knockout delivered it by the great depression, is becoming dimly and vaguely conscious of the fact that one of the main troubles it has had to contend with is the rising value of the dollar, and that probably the solution of its difficulties will be in reducing the value of the dollar to somewhere near its commodity value.

Nations, States, cities, railroads, corporations of all kinds, and individuals are staggering beneath a load of debt that it is impossible to carry. With the rapid rise of the value of the dollar and the decline of commodity and all other values, it is impossible to meet these staggering obligations.

There is no possibility of bonds or obligations being reduced or canceled voluntarily, and unless the value of the dollar with which these obligations must be paid is decreased, no solution appears save universal bankruptcy, which will wipe them all out and allow us to start over again.

Certainly no one wants to contemplate such a dire remedy for existing conditions, but it seems to me that it is time for the country to give the most careful and painstaking attention to this question, and especially the holders of bonds, mortgages, and securities of all kinds, who would generally oppose any deflation in value of the dollar, for unless some relief is given they may wake up some fine morning to find their securities valueless.

The value of the dollar has risen so rapidly in the last two years that commodities which were worth \$1 three years ago are now worth about 25 cents. In other words, commodity values have declined compared to the value of the gold dollar approximately 75 per cent, or the value of the dollar has risen 75 per cent. Either way it is an unhappy and unhealthy situation. This is true of real estate, cotton, wheat, tobacco, as well as of manufactured products.

Money—dollars—seems to be the only thing left that has value and in which the people have confidence. Farm products are worth next to nothing; farms and city real estate are invariably sold to the holder of the mortgage, for neither farms nor city real estate, nor commodities can compete with the dollar for the confidence of the man who has money to invest.

The result is the greatest era of hoarding in the history of the country—billions of idle capital hoarded, useless because the owners have more confidence and faith in dollars than anything they can buy with them; hence they save them and keep them out of the channels of trade where they would be beneficial to all.

The only way, therefore, it seems to me to bring them out of hiding and to put them into circulation is to decrease their value, so that they will seek investment in commodities, using this term in its broadest sense. As long as they have the high value placed on them to-day they will stay in hiding and not be exchanged for any commodity, real, personal, or mixed.

And yet it is with these same high-value dollars that the immense debts which burden States, cities, railroads, corporations, and individuals must be paid.

Business is gone, but the debts remain. All ambition, hope, enterprise is destroyed by the individual or group laboring under these impossible conditions.

Internationally what do we see? Practically every other large nation but the United States and France has abandoned the gold standard. It requires so much more of the goods, wares, and merchandise of these nations which have left the gold standard in exchange for our gold dollar that they are greatly hampered in selling to us, and our goods produced on a gold standard are so high in comparison with their commodity value that they can not buy from us.

The result may well be that our customers may soon seek other nations on a similar money standard with themselves with which to do business, and this trade, once established and connections once made, will be difficult, if not impossible, to recover.

I do not advocate abandoning the gold standard, neither do I believe in permitting the business and people of the United States to be strangled by the gold standard if such proves to be the case.

My suggestion is to reduce the value of the dollar as the only possible means by which the staggering load of debts can be paid, so that the vast amounts now in hiding will have to seek more profitable investment, and so that we in the United States can compete in foreign markets on a more equitable basis with the other nations who have abandoned the gold standard before it is too late and our foreign trade has sought other channels, and let the result be what it may to the gold standard. If it is sound and stands the strain in this time of great need, so well and good. If not, we had better seek another principle of exchange; and now that this question has reached a crisis, it is very well, it seems to me, for the leading economists of the country to study this question as never before to determine whether this is the best we can expect in our high state of enlightenment, or is there a better plan.

THE MENACE OF LOSSES FROM THE GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION

Mr. SELVIG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on a bill introduced by myself in regard to the agricultural situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SELVIG. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call to the attention of my colleagues, and especially those from the Middle West, that unless very favorable weather intervenes next May and June large areas in 15 States are likely to be overrun by a very severe grasshopper infestation. I do this now in order that my colleagues may have the information which I have been able to secure in regard to this matter, and that they may have time to verify this and secure further information on this important matter.

According to Dr. A. G. Ruggles, Minnesota State entomologist, infestations of grasshoppers sufficient to "change the face of nature by turning luxuriantly growing fields into deserts" are foreseen in 1932. In his report to the Minnesota State department of agriculture Mr. Ruggles says the potential grasshopper crop for next year is now in the soil in the egg stage.

The only thing that can save us from devastating hordes of these pests in 1932—

He says—

is a cold and wet May and June. Even if we have these weather conditions the Canadian expert in this field, Norman Griddle, asserts that we in Minnesota are bound to have an excessive number of these insects.

In a survey recently completed by Federal and State entomologists the eggs of the hoppers were found to be in perfect condition for hatching next spring, even though deep snow had to be shoveled off the egg beds and the frozen soil broken with a pickax. All the States infested must be prepared to meet the emergency. Poisoned bait must be on hand in sufficient quantities to protect at least 9,898,044 acres of grasshopper-infested crop land in 1932. Applications of this bait must be started by the middle of June at the latest. Unless nature intervenes in behalf of the farmers in the infested areas \$150,000 will be needed to prevent a calamitous grasshopper plague in Minnesota. The farmers in the badly infested territory have no funds with which to buy poison; Government agencies must help them. Action must be taken at once to make available necessary funds.

At a conference meeting on grasshoppers held at Sioux City, Iowa, December 5, 1931, the following estimates of the funds needed to repel this expected insect invasion of the eight States chiefly affected have been worked out by the United States Bureau of Entomology and the State authorities:

	Acreage to be protected	Cost of protection
South Dakota.....	4,050,381	\$506,136
North Dakota.....	3,108,838	338,191
Minnesota.....	1,394,581	150,017
Iowa.....	672,000	100,000
Colorado.....	308,922	40,604
Montana.....	188,661	23,578
Wyoming.....	154,661	18,050
Oregon.....	20,000	5,000
Total.....	9,898,044	1,231,576

This it is figured will be the cost of a single application of the poisoned bait over known infested areas. As more than one application may be required in spots, Congress is requested in my bill H. R. 5117—and also S. 2509, by Senator SHIPSTEAD—to appropriate \$2,000,000. If poisoning is delayed until the pests are equipped with wings, a field may be infested a second time or even more by the insects flying in from other localities. This points to the necessity of community action, and our State entomologist says there should be a law to compel cooperative effort and also to empower county commissioners to make appropriations for insect control.

Field studies of the scientists revealed that in places in the infested area there are 20 to 180 egg packets or pods to the square foot. Every pod contains 20 to 70 eggs. If all these eggs hatch next May or June, it will mean anywhere from 1,000 to 8,500 young grasshoppers per square foot. The eggs were laid for the most part along the borders of fields, by roadsides, on ditch banks and railroad rights of way, and in waste land and pastures. Only a comparatively small number are laid in loose soil in fields, and these can be disposed of by cultivation. The infestation next year will start, therefore, on the edges of fields and progress into and over the crops as the season goes on.

In Doctor Ruggles's report on the Minnesota infestation (from letter to C. G. SELVIG, dated October 31, 1931) he states:

The most badly infested parts of Minnesota last year were Kittson and Marshall Counties. Other counties infested were Polk, Norman, Clay, Wilkin, Otter Tail, Roseau, Pennington, Wadena, Stearns, and Hennepin. In all of these counties the State helped out in buying and distributing without cost to the farmers the poison bran mash.

In a survey recently made by a number of our men we have found that the eggs for next year's crop have been laid in great abundance. In some of the most badly infested areas last summer we found anywhere from 25 to 150 grasshopper egg pods to the square foot. If all eggs hatched, it would mean 750 to 5,000 hoppers to the square foot in that particular area.

The number of these that will hatch will depend entirely upon the kind of weather we have next May and June during the regular hatching season. If the weather is favorable, like it was last spring and a year ago, practically all of these eggs will hatch. If, on the other hand, we have cold rains or rains long continued during the hatching season, thousands of the young hoppers will be killed.

As far as we can find, the winter conditions will have no effect on the eggs already in the soil. My prediction is that in spite of the worst winter conditions for the insects, there will be a plentiful supply of grasshoppers this coming season.

I sincerely trust that the coming Congress will appropriate money for buying materials for the poison bran mash. I know that the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington is getting ready for the emergency, as we have just been cooperating with them on the grasshopper-egg survey in the part of the country that I have already mentioned to you.

At the conference recently held at Sioux City, the entomologists present agreed upon the following commercially prepared poison bait for grasshoppers:

	Pounds
Coarse wheat bran free from shorts	80
Hot blackstrap molasses (cane)	15
White arsenic	5

To the above, 9 to 10 gallons of water are to be added and 3 ounces of amyl acetate. The white arsenic should be crude, finely divided, and contain 96 or 97 per cent arsenic trioxide. After further discussion it was decided to have Doctor Larrimer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, specify requirements of white arsenic that should be used. It was recommended that the prepared bait be put up in 100-pound bags. It was further recommended that the bait be manufactured under the supervision of a capable Federal chemist and that samples of the bait be analyzed periodically. The bait should be shipped as grasshopper bran, with poison labels, in separate packages, to avoid high freight rates. The conference went on record as condemning the artificial use of any fungus disease for the purpose of killing off grasshoppers on the grounds that such control is not effective.

I am taking the liberty of presenting this data to my colleagues in the House, as it appears these eight States and several others face a serious situation, unless the weather conditions during next May and June come to our rescue.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD some telegrams from constituents of mine in Illinois asking the Congress to take immediate steps favorable to the recommendation of the President in his message of January 4.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TERMS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND FIXING THE TIME OF THE ASSEMBLY OF CONGRESS

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, may I propound a parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There has just been messaged from the other body a joint resolution seeking an amendment to the Constitution, commonly known as the "lame-duck" amendment. I desire to inquire to what committee that resolution will probably be referred by the Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The practice for the last 10 years in the consideration of this and similar resolutions has been to refer such resolutions to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress. Similar resolutions have been introduced by Members of the House at this session, and such resolutions have been referred to that committee.

The Senate, however, refers such resolutions to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the opinion of the Chair, inasmuch as it has been the practice for the past 10 years to refer such resolutions to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, the Chair thinks the resolution should go to that committee.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Does the Speaker think that under the rules it should go to that committee?

The SPEAKER. Under the precedents it would go to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. May we hope that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RUTHERFORD] can get some action on that real soon?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes. It will be taken up promptly.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by incorporating some remarks of my colleague [Mr. CROWE] made at a dinner in his home city.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, EUGENE B. CROWE, representing the third Indiana district, was recently tendered a testimonial dinner by his friends and constituents of his home city of Bedford, Ind. This was upon the occasion of his departure to assume his duties at the convening of the Seventy-second Congress. His friends paid many generous tributes to the high qualities of Mr. CROWE as a neighbor and citizen.

Upon that occasion Mr. CROWE responded in an address in which he outlines his views upon public questions, and I am extending his address in the RECORD:

Mr. Chairman and friends, I would have a heart of stone if I would not be moved by this wonderful assemblage of people from my home, my county, and my district, and by their genuine expressions of respect and esteem for me.

This overflow meeting of friends of mine who put on the "good-will dinner," where more than 400 were served with dispatch by the Ludeon Society of the First Christian Church with such splendid, wholesome food, causes my heart to swell with emotion and fills me with thankfulness and gratitude.

This wonderful gathering of hundreds of my fellow townsmen to this dinner and to the many more here who were unable to be fed because there was no more seating room. Such an outpouring of Democrats and Republicans, joined here unselfishly and without regard to political affiliations to pay me honor on the eve of my departure for Washington to take up my duties in Congress, which is the high spot of my life, causes me more and more to realize the high responsibility now resting on my shoulders, and accordingly I covet your help and your guidance during my term of office.

Many fine things have been said of me here this evening. I am grateful and thankful for them all. This meeting, being composed of those from all parties, being a spontaneous gathering of those near me and those I have learned to love, is why I have addressed you as friends.

My office is open to you; I am at your command. My very competent secretaries are doing and will continue to do all possible for the people of this district. I have adopted the policy of keeping my Washington office open continually so that anything needing to be done in Washington, even when Congress is in recess, can be cared for, accordingly, my secretary, Mr. Hewitt J. Wolfe, has been placed in charge, and my office is open every week day throughout the year. My other secretary, Capt. Roy Huckleberry, has been busily engaged throughout the year in the district, working tirelessly and unselfishly for the interests of my constituents.

As for myself, I have given every possible moment to the needs of my constituents. I desire to serve all irrespective, and the most humble in my district will be given the best of attention.

I have grouped some points which I desire to offer you for consideration, and they are things which I shall stand for. That I may not be misunderstood or misquoted I will read from manuscript, and I have given copies of same to the press, and they are as follows:

1. UNEMPLOYMENT

I consider the unemployment situation the paramount issue in our country to-day. I shall do everything in my power to assist in restoring the country to normal business conditions.

2. TARIFF

When the time arrives I will stand for a lowering of the tariff. I believe a great part of our loss of foreign trade is caused by a resentment of our Hawley-Smoot tariff and because of it other nations are setting up tariff barriers in retaliation.

This condition has been the cause of the loss of most of our foreign trade and has tended to augment our unemployment, which is widespread and reaching alarming proportions.

I do not believe the war, which ended 13 years ago, caused or is responsible for our troubles to-day. I am not one who professes to believe that.

I know of no labor organization nor laboring man who demanded this tariff. Labor was already protected, as it must be. I know of no farmer, small business man, nor tradesman who demanded this tariff. I am forced to the conclusion that the beneficiaries were the special interests who demanded this high tariff and got what they wanted.

3. UTILITIES

I propose to stand for utility legislation to protect the people from the encroachments of the powerful utilities and power combines. In these days of stress when nearly all commodities have made rapid declines, utilities continue at the old rates obtained during the inflation following the war. I propose to lend my support and vote to reduce costs of service rendered by utilities in keeping with other necessities and commodities. I stand with Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, and other Progressives of many sections of the country, including the West and Middle West.

4. INCOME TAX

I believe that an increase of income tax in the higher brackets is the proper method of relieving the tax burden and Treasury deficit. A sale tax would put an increased burden on the small tradesman, who is already overburdened, which would force countless thousands into bankruptcy. In addition to this a great amount of this burden would be passed on to the laboring man, who is already penniless. I shall vote for an increase in tax for those who have, "the protected special interest class." I am positively against the sales tax. I shall do everything right and reasonable in my power to bring about a more equal distribution of wealth.

5. FARMER

I do not believe this country will return to prosperity until the farmer is relieved of his heavy burdens and there is greater equality between what he has to sell and what he has to buy. I shall stand for any legislation which I believe will aid the farmer.

6. VETERANS

I have inaugurated a service in my district which is new and, as I know, is without precedent.

I have selected for one of my secretaries Capt. Roy Huckleberry, of Salem, Washington County, Ind., who goes from county to county rendering service to ex-service men and their dependents. This service applies not only to veterans of the World War but to veterans of the Mexican border, Spanish-American, and to the thinning ranks of Civil War veterans and their dependents, to those of any and all wars—soldiers, sailors, and marines. I shall favor more adequate hospitalization for veterans. I am opposed to any interest charge to veterans who have borrowed on their adjusted-compensation certificates. The money is theirs. They should not pay interest on their own money.

7. LABOR

I believe the greatest service I can perform is relief of unemployment, providing work to be done—make jobs. Those who are able, who have work to be done, do it now. I believe this country should be so organized that every man who desires to work could have work at more than a living wage. It is said that this country emerges from each panic or depression stronger than before, yet this depression is said to be the worst of all depressions since the founding of our Government. That being true, something is fundamentally wrong. There should be brains enough in this country to make it panic proof. Our system of centralization of wealth aids in making our panics more devastating. I believe a bond issue at this time of from \$2,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 would bring money out of hiding from those who are frightened, spend it for Federal road building, public improvement, etc., and this would, I believe, break the back of this depression or panic.

8. LIMESTONE

I expect to foster the use of Indiana limestone whenever I can, and my office will be open to any and all limestone companies at all time. I am interested in Indiana limestone, not individual companies, but as a whole, including the entire belt, and from the least company to the greatest, they can count on my individual support. In serving them I serve my town, my county, my district, and my State.

9. MORATORIUM

There has been much discussion and publicity given the moratorium, or debt extension, which was accorded the European nations who borrowed money from us during the World War, and also concerning the reparations owing by Germany to other nations, and an extension of time of one year has been accorded them. I am not opposed to this extension for one year, if it will in any way aid in restoring prosperity. I am, however, opposed to further extension of the moratorium beyond one year, if and unless: First, that those nations should be found to be entirely unable to pay, and, second, that the nations of Europe forego any further armaments expenditures during the time of the moratorium.

I am and shall continue to be forever opposed to any further cancellation of any European debts to the United States. While I extend to them my sympathies, I always believe in that old writing which says: "He that cares not for his own household has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." I am thinking of our own countrymen. Our conditions at home are thus: Our Government last year lacked \$1,000,000,000 in round figures of balancing their Budget. This year they will lack \$2,000,000,000. We need these several hundred million dollars that are due us from Europe to pay on our bills and help to relieve our farmers, merchants, and laboring men of some of their heavy tax burdens.

If a moratorium is in order for European countries, why not a moratorium for our farmers, who are losing their farms to the Government by the foreclosing of Federal farm banks? Why not have a moratorium for the farmers of the drought-stricken area,

who were given loans last spring to put in a crop; and now that they have raised that crop, they are compelled to sell it at to-day's market prices? They are unable and do not have enough to sell to pay the loans. Let's give them a chance to benefit by a higher market. What our farmers need more than credit is a market at a living price.

To make myself plain, I can not and will not stand for measures which will further enhance and fill the coffers of our privileged class while the man in whatever line he follows, whether it be cleaning the streets, clerking in the store, working in a mill, farming, or whatever his calling may be, I am for what is known as the under dog.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as an extension of my remarks a portion of the report of the Social Service Commission of the Georgia Baptist Convention, representing 400,000 citizens of my State.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Reserving the right to object, following my usual procedure in all other cases, I shall have to object to this.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes. I will reserve it.

Mr. TARVER. I do not think the gentleman's usual procedure has been to object to publication in the RECORD of matter of this character. This is a report from a great church, representing almost a half million people, touching some of the most important social problems of the day. I had not understood it was the gentleman's purpose to keep matter of that character out of the RECORD.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Still further reserving the right to object, the gentleman proposes to object to the insertion of all matters that have no immediate connection with Government activities. The gentleman does not object to insertion of remarks of Members, no matter where they may be made, here or elsewhere.

Mr. TARVER. May I state that the report in question has reference to pending Government questions of great importance. For example, the question of national prohibition and the advisability of its modification or not.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I do not think the RECORD is any place to carry on a debate on prohibition, Mr. Speaker, and I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PETITION OF THE JOBLESS

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under the Constitution of the United States every American and every assembly of Americans has the right peaceably to assemble and present petitions to the Congress of the United States. I have just come from a gathering where many thousands of American citizens marching under the American banner presented a resolution to be placed before the House of Representatives. The leader, Father James R. Cox, pastor of Old St. Patrick's Church in Pittsburgh, led the great gathering in pledging allegiance to the flag of the United States. He is a kindly priest and a brave warrior. He served in the World War on behalf of justice and democracy and is serving in peace with exactly the same purpose in view. The men he leads ask only for a chance to live as honest men should live, earning a livelihood for themselves and their families by the toil of hand and brain.

Mr. Speaker, I present this petition and ask unanimous consent that it may be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas in this land of ours, the United States of America, the soil is rich, the earth is bursting with abundance, the bins are filled with grain, the storehouses are laden with goods, the shelves are overflowing with merchandise, the vaults are stacked with bars of gold, and the very channels of trade are choked by

the undistributed surplus of the products of mill and mine and farm; and

Whereas at the same time eleven millions of men and women offer their brawn and brain to the masters of work, but in vain; and

Whereas these men and women, having exhausted their meager resources, with strength wasted, their bodies ravished by slow starvation, their spirits broken by despair, now lack shelter, are exposed to the cold, the rain, and the snow, and stand hungry in bread lines—mute symbols of an economic order out of joint; and

Whereas their children, undernourished, deprived of milk, often without shoes and without winter clothing, their development arrested, and their growth stunted, are prey to the blighting diseases of malnutrition; and

Whereas evictions abound, families break up, and the foundation of ordered society is being undermined; and

Whereas the colossal wealth of these United States has been gathered into the hands of but a few, who own or control not only industry but the natural treasures of the earth—coal and oil, copper and iron, and even the power generated by the fall of waters; and

Whereas the individual merchant and artisan are being driven from the market place, from behind the counter, and the work bench by huge organizations which add unit on unit to their endless chains; and

Whereas a handful of men in control of vast wealth are strengthening their hold upon the governments of the States and of the Nation and evermore directing the course of legislation; and

Whereas fearing that liberty and equality will perish in this land, that free men will be replaced by wage slaves, that monopolistic trusts will rule this country, and that these intolerable hardships will breed bloody uprisings and arouse armed revolts, the people of these United States are determined to reconsecrate this country to a true democracy, where every person, poor or rich, shall have an equal opportunity to work and to earn a decent livelihood, so that all may attain a standard of life which will assure individual contentment and a peaceful society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the army of jobless marching under the leadership of Father Cox—

First. That Congress appropriate \$5,000,000,000, to be raised by the issue and sale of bonds and to be expended for the creation of work in public construction, including highways, public buildings, hospitals in rural districts, reforestation, flood control, and water-power conservation.

Second. That Congress immediately appropriate to the several States and municipalities, according to their need and number of unemployed, sufficient sums of money to be distributed, through agencies now functioning, for the purpose of providing food, clothing, and shelter to the needy and hungry who are out of work.

Third. That Congress appropriate sufficient sums of money for loans to reestablish the farmer, the backbone of a free nation.

Fourth. That the money for these appropriations be raised by the increase, up to 60 per cent, of the surtaxes on large incomes, effective on incomes earned in the year 1931; by the immediate raising of the Federal inheritance taxes on large estates up to 70 per cent; and by the levying of a large gift tax to prevent the evasion of the inheritance taxes, an evil now so flagrantly practiced. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be delivered by the Rev. Father James R. Cox to the President of the United States, to the Vice President, as Presiding Officer of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House.

Rev. JAMES R. COX.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing ready for the House to-day from the committees, and at present it is my purpose to move to adjourn in order to give the committees an opportunity to complete their work as rapidly as possible.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. I appreciate the fact that under the conditions there is probably nothing better to do than to adjourn at the present time, but I want to call the attention of the majority to the fact that we are waiting on them to present the reconstruction program to Congress. We all appreciate the great importance to the country of getting this program out. The business world to-day is waiting breathlessly for some constructive program from Congress which will help the situation, and I hope such a program will not be delayed any longer than possible. I believe that if the business world can understand that the Government is squarely behind it, business conditions will improve immediately, so I hope we may have that program brought to us for consideration as quickly as possible. [Applause.]

Mr. RAINEY. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. STEAGALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. I yield.

Mr. STEAGALL. I will say to the gentleman from New York that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House has been working with utmost diligence and unusual haste in the consideration of the legislation to which the gentleman refers, and while a number of gentlemen interested in the legislation and favorable to it are still asking to be heard further before our committee, it is our hope and reasonable expectation that we shall be able to begin to-day the consideration of the bill for amendment, and we hope to conclude it to-morrow. [Applause.]

Mr. SNELL. I appreciate the situation, and if the Democratic majority would use the same haste in connection with the reconstruction program it has used in preparing the tariff measure it would be better for the interests of the whole country.

Mr. STEAGALL. I will not make the answer to the gentleman that naturally occurs to me, but I will say to the gentleman that his statement and the precipitation of that sort of discussion is not calculated to hasten the completion of efforts to facilitate the reconstruction corporation legislation. [Applause.]

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. I yield.

Mr. CRISP. I want to say to my friend from New York that I thoroughly agree with him that it is of the greatest importance to bring out this reconstruction bill, but I do want to say to my friend that the Democrats who now control the House have acted with great expedition on public matters. Congress did not convene until the 7th of December. It took over a week for the two parties to prepare the committees, and what has been done in the House? We have passed the President's moratorium bill, which he said was a part of his reconstruction stabilizing program.

Mr. SNELL. I appreciate that and am pleased that we have done it.

Mr. CRISP. We have also passed the President's proposed plan for aiding the Federal land banks in just this short time. We have passed two general deficiency appropriation bills and three important bills dealing with the fiscal relations of the United States and the District of Columbia. We have disposed of these important matters and will shortly dispose of the tariff matter, and to-day the Ways and Means Committee agreed to start hearings at 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning on a tax plan to balance the Budget. [Applause.]

We are cooperating in every way possible and we are trying to expedite matters. I am just as anxious as the gentleman or anyone else to have the reconstruction program come up.

Mr. SNELL. And I am thankful for what you have done.

Mr. CRISP. We have been very diligent and very prompt in disposing of public matters.

Mr. SNELL. I am thankful for what you have done so far and for the good of the country I want you to continue.

Mr. POUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my friend from New York to the fact that these conditions have been known for months. [Applause.] Why, in God's name, did not the President see fit to call us together a little while in advance? If he had done this, the plan would be on the statute books now.

Mr. SNELL. If there were need for calling the Congress in session earlier, there is all the more need now for quick action.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. RAINEY. I yield.

Mr. UNDERHILL. May I say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU] we want to be fair in this matter? If the President had called us together earlier or a short time before the present session began, we might have disposed of these matters; but it is also true that if we had stayed in session for the nine days during which we had an adjournment for the Christmas holidays, we could also have passed it.

Mr. BLANTON. That has always been done.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It does not make any difference whether it has always been done or not, that is the fact.

Mr. LOZIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. LOZIER. I was on my feet seeking recognition when the gentleman from Illinois yielded to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POW], who took out of my mouth the words I intended to say and as was to be expected, he made a much better statement than I could hope to present. But I will supplement his remarks by saying to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] that it does not lie in the mouth of President Hoover or the Republican Party to complain that a Democratic Congress is not acting with expedition in passing relief legislation. The President must have known, and the gentleman from New York and his party leaders must have known six months ago that this unprecedented depression and economic distress was nationwide, and that conditions were rapidly growing worse, but with a contempt for the legislative branch of the Government, and seemingly indifferent to the appeals of millions and unwilling or unable to act, the President stood mute and helpless, while economic conditions were cracking from ocean to ocean and fortunes were being dissipated like frost before the uprising sun. This great superman waited until Congress assembled in regular session as provided by the Constitution. After months of inaction the President sees a great light and suddenly gets in a big hurry to have relief measures passed.

This is another illustration of the contempt in which the bureaucratic classes hold the American Congress. They do not realize that our Constitution, Government, and institutions are built around Congress and not around the President. Ours is a congressional form of government. It was so designed by our constitutional fathers and so provided in our organic laws. Nowhere in our scheme of government can you find even a faint suggestion that ours is a government by the President or Executive authority and not a government by the Congress. Nowhere in the Constitution can you find a line intimating that the President shall frame our laws or determine our national policies. That is essentially a prerogative of the Congress. The President may recommend legislation, but Congress alone can enact laws and establish national policies. The President proposes, but under our system of constitutional government the Congress disposes.

I will say to the gentleman from New York that if his President and his party had shown the proper foresight and interest in remedying the economic distress of the Nation he would months ago have called into extra session the only body we have in America that can pass relief measures. [Applause.]

Mr. RAINEY rose.

Mr. HERR. Will the gentleman answer a question, please? Is it not a fact that if we had organized six months ago the Republicans would have had control?

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield further. The tariff bill we expect to have ready for consideration in the House to-morrow, and in order that committees may have this afternoon to go ahead with the important work in which they are engaged, I propose to move to adjourn after submitting a request.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee may have until 12 o'clock to-night to submit a report on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, the gentleman proposes that we adjourn to-day at this time for the purpose of giving the various committees that have before them these important measures time and opportunity to go into session immediately to act upon them so that they may report the measures very promptly.

Mr. RAINEY. The gentleman has expressed better than I can my purpose at the present time.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if it is his plan to take the bill up to-morrow under the 5-minute rule or whether it will go over until Saturday?

Mr. RAINEY. We hope to take it up for consideration. It is a short bill, and when we get under the 5-minute rule, we can speedily dispose of it; but if there is any prolonged discussion of the bill, we expect to continue its consideration.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The bill is subject to amendment on the floor?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, when will the bill be printed so that we may know what it is?

Mr. RAINEY. Just as soon as we can report it out.

Mr. MICHENER. And it will be reported out to-night?

Mr. RAINEY. I have asked that the chairman may have until 12 o'clock to-night.

Mr. MICHENER. When will we get the printed hearings?

Mr. RAINEY. We hope to have them available to-morrow, but, of course, I can not tell definitely about that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THOMAS A. EDISON AND THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating an address of our colleague, Hon. CHARLES A. EATON, of New Jersey, delivered before the Electrical Club of Louisville, Ky., on November 17, 1931, on the subject of "Thomas A. Edison and the Electrical Industry."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, on the evening of November 17 last, in my home city of Louisville, our distinguished and able colleague, Hon. CHARLES A. EATON, of New Jersey, delivered a splendid address upon the subject of "Thomas A. Edison and the Electrical Industry." Under leave granted me therefor, I am incorporating this address in the RECORD.

The address is as follows:

Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. He died at his home in Llewellyn Park, N. J., at 3.24 o'clock on the morning of October 18, 1931. Tributes to his greatness as a man and his immeasurable service to his fellows poured into his home from every part of the world and from every walk of life. President Hoover summed up his work as "a precious asset to the whole world." Marconi called him "one of the world's greatest benefactors." Henry Ford, his life-long friend, said that "Edison has changed the face of the world in his lifetime, and everything he had achieved was beneficial to mankind." In the language of Nikola Tesla, "Edison was the most successful and probably the last exponent of the purely empirical method of investigation. He achieved his almost miraculous results by persistent trials and experiments." The New York Times, in a remarkable editorial, referred to Mr. Edison as "the wondersmith of the world, the universal lamplighter who set men and women to new work, transformed the world in a generation, and who will live forever in sound, light, and electric power."

It is recorded that in his early childhood Edison was so dull a pupil in school that his teacher described him as "addled." At the age of 10, aided by his mother, he began to work with chemicals in the basement of his modest home. He had a wonderful mother and an even more wonderful wife, who probably kept him alive for many years by her wise care, in spite of his absolute disregard of every rule of health, in his passion for work.

At the age of 12 or 13 we find the boy peddling newspapers on the Grank Trunk Railroad between Port Huron and Detroit. Already his active mind far outran his duties as a newsboy. He set up in the baggage car a chemical laboratory. He bought a printing press and edited, printed, and distributed a weekly newspaper which reached a circulation of around 400. One day some of his chemicals exploded and set fire to the car. The outraged conductor boxed Edison's ears and threw him and his chemicals off the train. There is a tradition that this rough treatment at the hands of the irate conductor was the beginning of Edison's deafness.

About that time a kindly station agent, the life of whose child Edison had saved, taught him telegraphy, in which he soon became amazingly expert. Using his skill as a telegrapher as a means of livelihood, he began wandering about the country, all the time carrying on experiments in chemistry and electricity on

the side. He lost one job as a telegrapher in a characteristic manner. There was a ruling that each operator every half hour had to tap out a signal to show that he was awake and present at his post. Edison invented a machine with a notched wheel and left it to tap out his half-hour signal while he attended to his experiments. The machine worked with such precision that it aroused the suspicions of his superiors and he lost his job.

At the age of 22 Edison was in New York in the telegraph office of the stock exchange. One day the ticker service broke down. Everybody failed who tried to repair it. Then young Edison took charge, had it running perfectly in a short time, and was immediately hired at \$300 a month. This marked the beginning of his amazing rise to fame and fortune. In a short time he invented a special ticker which he sold for \$50,000. From that time on his inventions were given to the world on an average of one every two weeks for 52 years. He had issued to himself more than 1,500 patents.

In 1928 he received the congressional gold medal. His contributions to the welfare of mankind at that time were estimated as worth in money more than fifteen and one-half billions of dollars. Caring little or nothing for money himself, he never became a very rich man.

Among his outstanding inventions are listed the sixfold transmission system for telegraphy, the carbon telephone transmitter, a machine for measuring smallest changes in temperature, the megaphone, the phonograph, the alkaline storage battery, the magnetic ore separator, the electric trolley car. Of these inventions, it is said the phonograph sold for a million dollars. In 1891 he invented the motion-picture machine. On the day of his funeral it was announced that his experiments for the production of rubber from goldenrod had been successful.

It is an interesting fact that among the first electrical inventions of Edison was a machine to record the votes in Congress. It was rejected by that august body for reasons more political than scientific.

The great outstanding achievement of Edison was his invention of the electric lamp. On October 21, 1879, he succeeded in producing the first electric lamp that proved itself commercially useful. Backed by a syndicate of New York business men who contributed \$300,000 to the enterprise, he opened in lower Manhattan the first electric power plant for lighting purposes. From that humble beginning, with less than 500 consumers, has grown the vast and beneficent lighting industry which with an investment of over \$11,000,000,000 now supplies over 20,000,000 of homes in America alone; which has revolutionized the professions, industry, and farm life; which has made possible the automobile and airplane industries; which has been a tremendous instrument of peace and war, and which has illumined the pathway of material progress for all mankind beyond any force in all preceding history.

Fifty years from the successful lighting of the first electric lamp in the old laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J., Henry Ford staged a great celebration at Dearborn, Mich. Mr. Ford removed from Menlo Park and rebuilt at Dearborn the entire plant in which Mr. Edison did his work. He even transported a foot of the Jersey soil and spread it around the old buildings at Dearborn.

I had the honor of being Mr. Ford's guest at that celebration. When our train arrived some distance from the Menlo Park reproduction at Dearborn we were met by Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison and transferred to a little train of wooden cars with wood-burning engine, an exact reproduction of the train from which the boy Edison had been thrown by the irate conductor 70 years before. The little baggage car was fitted up with the boy Edison's chemical laboratory and printing press. As we moved slowly over to the Menlo Park headquarters Mr. Edison peddled a basket of apples and a bundle of Detroit newspapers of 70 years ago. The weather was very bad. Mr. Edison had not fully recovered from a serious attack of pneumonia, but he went through the trying ordeal of the celebration with the fortitude and enthusiasm of a boy. Over in the laboratory, with the assistant who had been with him 50 years ago, he demonstrated before Mr. Ford and President Hoover the creation of the first electric lamp. In the evening the greatest gathering of business, financial, engineering, and scientific leaders ever assembled in the world met to do Edison honor at a great dinner.

America has never produced and perhaps never will produce a more unique and useful character than Thomas A. Edison. To the end of time countless generations will enjoy the gifts of his genius and find happiness and comfort in the work which he accomplished. He died as he lived; joyous, intrepid, dauntless in mind and heart. Outspoken and courageous in the expression of his opinions, he exhibited a remarkable reticence as to his beliefs concerning the spiritual realities of life. As he was slipping away into the final sleep it is recorded that his face became illumined as from an inner light. Opening his eyes he said to those about him, "It is very beautiful over there." It would seem that this greatest of all apostles of light had caught a foregleam of that splendor which lies beyond the shadows of earth.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of November 16, 1931, carried a record of Mr. Edison's views on many subjects expressed in almost axiomatic form as set down from time to time by Mr. John F. O'Hagan, one of his fellow workers.

"ON RELIGION"

"The greatest monument of all time was the Cross of Calvary. It has had a greater effect on more people for a longer time than

any other thing erected by man. I am not an atheist. Some people call me an agnostic. You know I have always dealt with material things and it is hard to expect me to believe things I can not see, smell, taste, or touch. It is impossible to measure the spiritual by the material.

"ON MEN AND THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS"

"I have friends in overalls whose friendship I would not swap for the favor of kings. The greatest of all studies is human nature. The world owes nothing to any man but every man owes something to the world. Friendship is the heaven of life. Ingratitude is the most unforgivable of human weaknesses. Until man duplicates a blade of grass nature can laugh at his scientific knowledge. From his neck down a man is worth a couple of dollars a day. From his neck up he is worth anything that his brain can produce. Reverses should prove an incentive to great accomplishment. The thing with which I lose patience most is the clock. Its hands move too fast. The only time I become discouraged is when I think of all the things I would like to do and the little time in which I have to do them."

To evaluate the life and work of Thomas Edison one would have to write the economic and social history of the last half century. He was the supreme pathfinder and leader for a space of two generations in which mankind achieved more complete mastery over the forces and resources of nature than in all the preceding ages.

He stands as the shining symbol of America, the land of equal opportunity for all. He was the prophet of the machine age, and by his creative genius he helped to bring our civilization face to face with its most searching test. He solved problems and created problems, economic and social, which society as a whole must solve or perish. Having devised almost miraculous ways and means for saving labor, Edison has left to his successors the task of saving the laborers from the curse of unemployment and its attendant horrors of economic dependence.

If he could speak to us to-night, I am convinced his message would be "Keep America American. Do not falter in your loyalty to those principles of personal initiative, private ownership of property, free cooperation among all classes of citizens for the good of all which have made our country the hope of the world."

In June of this year Mr. Edison sent a message to the electrical industry, then in convention in New Jersey.

"I appreciate your greetings. My message to you is to be courageous. I have lived a long time. I have seen history repeat itself again and again. I have seen many depressions in business. Always America has come out stronger and more prosperous. Be brave as your fathers before you. Have faith. Go forward."

The electrical industry, largely through the genius of Thomas Edison, pioneering far in advance of all his contemporaries in the realm of discovery and invention, has become the greatest single material service ever rendered mankind. The humblest worker in the electrical industry has reason for pride and thankfulness that he is associated with so great a human service. The electrical industry has lifted drudgery from the weary backs of millions in home and factory and farm. It has lighted the pathway of art and science and industry in these ever-widening services of mankind. It is still in its infancy. I congratulate those present who are associated in this great service and would join in the exhortation of our fallen leader and say to one and all, "In spite of clouds and darkness and difficulties, have faith. Go forward."

CAPT. NATHAN O'BERRY

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a distinguished citizen of my district and State, who has just answered the great call, Capt. Nathan O'Berry, who would have been 76 years of age on the 26th of this month.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the life and public character of this very estimable gentleman and constituent of mine, who was buried this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, Capt. Nathan O'Berry was born in Tarboro, N. C., on January 26, 1856. He was the son of Thomas and Cinderella (Pope) O'Berry. His early opportunities were meager, and it was only an innate ambition and ability that enabled him to equip himself for the battle of life.

He moved to Goldsboro in 1887, and there became a leader in the civic and industrial life of the city. In 1882 he was married to Miss Estelle Moore, of New Hanover County. He is survived by his widow; a son, Thomas O'Berry, of Goldsboro; and a daughter, Mrs. Ross Ecelwee, of Statesville.

Captain O'Berry was one of the pioneers in developing the lumber industry in eastern North Carolina. He was closely associated with every enterprise that had to do with the upbuilding of Goldsboro and the surrounding section. His long business activities brought to him hosts of friends who will ever cherish the associations had with him.

He had a rugged character and led a life of immaculate purity. His dealings with his fellow men were tempered with gentleness of spirit. He was ever willing to help those less fortunate than himself, and had a keen insight into the problems of his fellow citizens. His was a life of dignity and simplicity. Never a seeker of public office or acclamation, he always sought the good will and esteem of his fellow man. This was ever his. There is little of the details of his long life that is not already well known to the people of his State. Those who were privileged to come in contact with him, learned to love him. It was a fitting tribute to a life already well spent that upon the death of our State treasurer, Ben Lacy, without solicitation, he was appointed treasurer of our great State; not merely as an honor to him as a man, but as a tribute to his great ability. Thus, at the age of 73, when he had already retired from the active duties of business, he accepted this high position of honor and trust, which he filled capably to the last hour. His generosity knew no bounds, yet he was never pretentious in doing good for those around him. He never rose above the ranks of his neighbors, he preferred more to walk with them. He was truly a great spirit who walked humbly with his God. His State and Nation have lost a good man, a splendid citizen.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 159. An act for the relief of R. B. Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 458. An act for the relief of C. M. Williamson, Mrs. Tura Liljenquist, administratrix of C. E. Liljenquist, deceased, Lottie Redman, and H. N. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 971. An act for the relief of Milburn Knapp; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1037. An act to amend the radio act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

S. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution authorizing the distribution of Government-owned wheat to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for the relief of people in distress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 8, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. DRIVER: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 309. A bill to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900; without amendment (Rept. No. 26). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 310. A bill to amend section 100 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900; with amendment (Rept. No. 27). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LEAVITT: Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. H. R. 5649. A bill to extend the life of "An act to permit a compact or agreement between the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its

tributaries, and for other purposes"; with amendment (Rept. No. 28). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLLIER: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 6662. A bill to amend the tariff act of 1930, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 29). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6229) granting a pension to Belle Hockensmith, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7182) authorizing appropriations for the construction and maintenance of improvements necessary for protection of the national forests from fire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARLAN: A bill (H. R. 7183) to provide that certain veterans not honorably discharged shall be admitted to Veterans' Administration homes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H. R. 7184) to authorize the donation of obsolete Army rifles and accessories to organizations of war veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7185) to establish a national cemetery within the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, State of Washington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7186) to authorize the erection of a 300-bed addition to the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at American Lake, Wash.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BOILEAU: A bill (H. R. 7187) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CROWE: A bill (H. R. 7188) to provide for the establishment of a term of court at Bedford and to abolish term of court at New Albany, Ind.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD (by request): A bill (H. R. 7189) to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for aiding the unemployed and others to establish homes on 5 to 40 acre tracts of land; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOOPER: A bill (H. R. 7190) to authorize the erection of a 362-bed addition to the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Camp Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: Resolution (H. Res. 93) proposing an amendment to paragraph 34 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KNUTSON: Resolution (H. Res. 94) authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee to investigate stock transactions of banks and trust companies; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GIFFORD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 183) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 184) providing for the ratification of constitutional amendments by popular elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AMLIE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 185) to amend the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LAMNECK: A bill (H. R. 7191) for the relief of Albert G. Dawson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7192) granting a pension to James J. Lenhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 7193) granting a pension to Susan Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) granting a pension to Clara K. Brandon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 7195) granting a pension to Joseph Kotrsal; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7196) for the relief of Tony Krenc; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7197) for the relief of Joseph Sustowski; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7198) for the relief of the Boston Store Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7199) for the relief of Frank Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7200) for the relief of William Chinsky; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7201) to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 7202) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Estep; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEST: A bill (H. R. 7203) granting a pension to Julius W. Meade; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KNIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 7204) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7205) for the relief of H. D. Henion, Harry Wolfe, and R. W. McSorley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOOPER: A bill (H. R. 7206) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Woodey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERR: A bill (H. R. 7207) for the relief of William Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7208) for the relief of Christian F. M. Nelson, D. S. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 7209) for the relief of John W. Disney and Bertha A. B. Disney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7210) for the relief of John G. Schulz; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GILCHRIST: A bill (H. R. 7211) for the relief of John C. Harker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 7212) for the relief of Charles Wellesley Berrington; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 7213) granting an increase of pension to Lillian R. Hills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 7214) granting an increase of pension to Armenia Magann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COYLE: A bill (H. R. 7215) for the relief of May Weaver; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 7216) for the relief of Elijah C. LeCount; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7217) granting a pension to Adelaide E. Frieseke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7218) for the relief of Herman W. Bensel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7219) for the relief of Kate R. Nelson; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

293. By Mr. AMLE: Memorial of State Legislature of Wisconsin, urging enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

294. Also, memorial of Kenosha Trades and Labor Council, urging emergency tax on high incomes and inheritances for relief purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

295. By Mr. BARBOUR: Resolution adopted by the Fresno County Farm Bureau, Fresno, Calif., indorsing the provisions of the Federal marketing act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board; to the Committee on Agriculture.

296. Also, telegram containing resolution by board of directors of the Kern County Chamber of Commerce, of Bakersfield, Calif., urging immediate action on legislation providing a tariff on oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

297. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of the board of directors of the Detroit Engineering Society, in favor of Dr. Henry W. Temple's proposal to revise the wording of the item for topographic surveys in the Interior Department appropriation bill to make the Temple Act more effective, to permit a more equitable distribution of public funds appropriated for topographic surveys, and to utilize effectively all the funds made available by Congress for that purpose; to the Committee on Appropriations.

298. Also, petition of Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association of America, urging that all licensed officers of all documented vessels of the United States holding a license issued by the United States steamboat inspectors be entitled to all benefits of the United States Public Health Service and Marine Hospital Division, and that presentation of such license by the person to whom issued, and being affirmed by oath, shall be good and sufficient evidence that the holder of such license is entitled to all benefits of the United States Public Health Service and Marine Hospital Division; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

299. Also, petition of Calumet Woman's Club, Calumet, Mich., petitioning the President of the United States of America, the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, to do their utmost in establishing a protective tariff sufficiently high to enable the domestic copper producers to equitably compete with foreign copper producers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

300. Also, petition of members of Morley S. Oates Post, No. 701, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, in favor of the national-defense program as sponsored by their national organization in convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo., on August 31 to September 5, 1931; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

301. By Mr. SHOTT: Memorial of Smokeless Coal Operators Association, of West Virginia, urging a tariff or embargo on foreign oils; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

302. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the army of the jobless, under the leadership of the Rev. Father James R. Cox, asking for legislation for the relief of the unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

303. By Mr. SWEENEY: Petition of Cleveland Motion Picture Exhibitors Association; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

304. By the SPEAKER: Petition of P. M. Cushing, asking enactment of nonpartisan relief legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1932

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 7, 1932)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY (S. DOC. NO. 46)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments to pay claims for damages to privately owned property in the sum of \$9,690.90, that have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law